THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,522. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

A new Teak-built Ship KUTCH MERCHANT, 639 Tons, CHARLES ASHBY, Master. For Freight or Passage, apply to GOVINDJEE VIRJEE.

FOR CALCUTTA.

With quick despatch.

THE fast sailing first-class Ship HYDREE, of 620 Tons register, D. CHRICHTON, Master, will sail for the above Port in a few days. For Freight or Passage, apply to HAJEE ABDOOL KARIM CASSOO, the Owner, at Manjee Bunder in Khand Bazaar, out of Fort.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste monthly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to Europe has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including *à libre* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

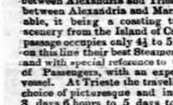
NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *viâ* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned,

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR CEYLON AND MALABAR COAST.

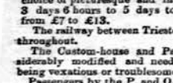


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch a Steamer to Ceylon and the Malabar Coast on the 16th March, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheughur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Cochin, and Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers may be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta by this opportunity.

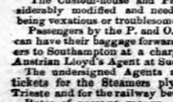
FOR KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the Screw Steam Ship MAHARAJ, Captain KIDDER, to Kurrachee, on Tuesday, the 10th March at 5 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.



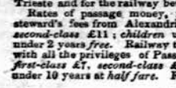
THE new and fast sailing well known Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 6 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 5th March 1863.

FOR SURAT.



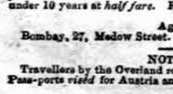
THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalapurah walla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 7th March 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 8th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply to NASER NUSSERWANJEE & Co. Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motishaw's house.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA—PORT OF AMOY. The Amoy Dock Company's new Gunpitte Dock, 316 feet long, with 19 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caisson Gate, is now in complete working order.

The Company keep on hand, Spars of all sizes, Sheathing Metal, Timber, Iron, and every description of Naval Stores, as well as Paints for Iron vessels. The work is executed in every branch under the superintendence of able European foremen.

Amoy, July, 1862.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathe Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in wood, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, two editions, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Princes Alexandra*, Captain R. WHITE, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain WHITE will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Miletus*, Commander A. SHAW, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Packages as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain SHAW will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNAGGREA.
Agents for Captain A. Shaw.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Chanaral*, Captain SHARP, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SHARP will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Excelsior*, Captain SANDERSON, from London, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SANDERSON will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. TYABJEE & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—It is requested that all debts due to the Estate of the late Deputy Collector, RICHARD WELSH, of Poona, and all claims against it, be forwarded for adjustment before the 1st of June next to the undersigned to whom Probate of the Will of the deceased has been granted.

No attention will be paid to claims received after the above date.

JEREMIAH COLEMAN, Lieut.,
Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 3rd March 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned trading under the name and style of ROBERTSON and EVERITT, of Gudduck, Dharwar Collectorate and Malabar Coast, is from this date by mutual consent dissolved.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.
ISAAC EVERITT.

1st March 1863.

Referring to the above, we hereby give notice, that the business hitherto existing under the name of ROBERTSON and EVERITT, will henceforth be carried on under the style of ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Retort-house, Coal Stores, Coal Sheds, Gasholder Tanks, Boundary walls, &c. &c., for BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (limited).

Sealed Tenders marked "TENDERS FOR GAS WORKS" to be addressed to the Company's Agents on or before the 15th of March next. Full particulars can be obtained from the Company's Agents, Messrs. Stenhouse Co., Fort, Bombay. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign reasons for the rejection of any Tender.

STENHOUSE Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Gas Company, Limited,

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedasheghur. A copy of the Specification and Plan of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.

The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.

The Ironwork will be executed by the Public Works Department,

A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the Undersigned at the time of signing of the Contract.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.

W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.

Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedasheghur, 9th January 1863.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company are prepared to distribute on and after the first day of March next, the realized assets of the Company amongst the Shareholders in accordance with the 57th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

Dividends can only be paid to Registered Shareholders or their properly constituted Attorneys.

Persons who claim to be entitled, but whose names do not appear on the Register must at once apply to be registered to the undersigned, at the Offices of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

By order of the Directors of the B. S. N. Company,

NUSSERWANJEE BAHDURJEE,
Bombay, 31st January, 1863.

CHARLES LEE, Civil Engineer, Architect, Surveyor, &c., of considerable experience in India and also in Europe, will be happy to undertake Surveys, Designs for Buildings, Estimates, &c. &c. Terms moderate. Application to be made at his residence near the Powder Works, Matarpacady, Mazagon.

17th February 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1863.

An Entire Change of Programme.

MR. DAVE CARSON will appear in his World-renowned Character of

AUNTY SMITH;
OR,
THE CHAMPION OF THE FAIR SEX.

AND IN "THE INTELLIGENT YOUTH."

PROGRAMME.—PART I.

Introductory Overture Medley	S. F. MINSTRELS.
Opening Chorus, Oh we're the boys for Fusion	MINSTRELS.
Hard times come again no more	J. O. PIERCE.
See, Sir See, (Music from Sonambula)	T. P. BROWER.
Hold your horses	DAVE CARSON.
Dear Emeline	H. C. CAMPBELL.
Tyrolean Echoes the Sweeps refrain	PIERCE AND COMPANY.
Part first to Conclude with the Heart-Rending Ditty—SHE'S GONE TO ALABAMA STATE, by DAVE CARSON.	

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

Ballad, Good-bye Sweet Heart	H. C. CAMPBELL.
Lecture on Woman's rights	DAVE CARSON.
Solo Concertina with imitations of Scotch bag pipes	J. O. PIERCE.
Blue tail Fly (by particular request)	DAVE CARSON.
Grand Duet for Rock Harmonican and Piano, the GONDOLIER, WITH VARIATIONS	MESSRS. PIERCE. AND PALIN.
BRILLIANTE	
Comic sketch, the INTELLIGENT YOUTH	DAVE CARSON.
Finale, Grand Pas Seul	SIGNORA DON.

Mr. I. F. PALIN will preside at the Piano.

CARDS OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle	Rs.	4
Stalls	,,	3
Upper Gallery	,,	2
Pit	,,	1

Dress Circle strictly Select.

Tickets to be obtained at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette*, *Times of India*, and at the Theatre on the day and evening of performance. Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at half-past 8.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
" do. do. Patent Leather Bress Boots.
" do. do. French Calf Walking do.
" Shooting Boots with hooks
" French Calf Oxford Shoes.
" Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
" Bronze Kid do. do. do.
" Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PATTRIDGE.

Bombay, 6th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

Books, etc., for Sale.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 3.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
CONSTITUTING
THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

HOME NEWS, dated 26th Jan. and 3rd Feb., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

• CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the Latest Surveys, are now available at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

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Persian Gulf, Two Sheets	9	0
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Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

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OF
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The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The ALMANACK can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

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RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "JEDDO."

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Practical Mechanic's Journal, Record of the Great Exhibition of 1862		2 8
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Every Boy's Book: a complete Encyclopædia of sports and amusements, intended to afford recreation and instruction to boys in their leisure hours, with upwards of 600 illustrations from original designs by W. Harvey and H. Weir		5 8
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TIMBER OF BURMAH MEMBERS.

Description and strength of some of the Indian and Burman Timbers. By Conductor T. W. Skinner, Guncarriage Manufactory, Madras 1862 | | 5 12

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ON SALE (*open to subscribers*).

Home News, Jan. 26 and Feb. 3	Rs.	1 0
Medical Times and Gazette, Jan. 3, 7, 10, 17, 24, and 31.		3 0
Illustrated Times, Jan. 24 and 31		1 0
Overland Mail, Jan. 26 and Feb. 3		1 0
Jackson's Woolwich Journal. Feb. 2		0 8
Illustrated News of the World, Jan. 24 and 31		1 4
Punch, Jan. 24 and 31		0 12
The Observer, Jan. 26 and Feb. 2		1 0
The Field, Jan. 24 and 31		1 4
Illustrated London News for Nov. and Dec., 1862 (Monthly Parts)—each		2 9

58, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
FOR NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—Attention is directed to their unparallelled stock of Musical Instruments.

J. BROADWOOD AND SONS' PIANOFORTES.

Specially manufactured by the eminent firm of J. BROADWOOD AND SONS, to withstand the effects of the Indian climate. HERBERT & Co.'s very extensive importations of these Instruments, enable them to offer a choice to their Constituents and to sell on the most reasonable terms for *Cash payment*. These Instruments will be found to possess in an eminent degree the best qualities of *tone* touch and *durability* for which J. Broadwood and Sons, manufacturers, are so famous. Any Constituents wishing to have an Instrument in its original case, unpacked and direct from the factory of Messrs. Broadwood and Co., can be supplied at any time from HERBERT & Co.'s Bombay Musical Depot.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
SOLID GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES."
FULL COMPASS.

REMARK.—Each Instrument is guaranteed by HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co. confidently recommend this superb Instrument to the notice of all Amateur Pianists, who value a perfect touch combined with brilliancy of Tone. By an entirely new arrangement of the Mechanical parts, each sound is made to be prolonged by *sympathetic vibration*, thus imparting to the Solid Grand Square of full compass a power which equals that of an ordinary Grand Piano. The mode of securing is universally pronounced to be perfect, and is *guaranteed in every respect*. The sympathetic Grand Squares made specially to the order of HERBERT & Co. comprise all the most valuable improvements suggested by the Exhibition of 1862.

IMPERIAL PIANOFORTE IN ROSEWOOD.

This Instrument is totally unlike any Pianoforte hitherto made. It has the fullest compass of keys and mechanism;—it is capable of being played upon in the usual way and also of playing music itself; without the least trouble or knowledge of music being required on the part of the attendant who may be using the self-performing part of the Instrument. The Keys are available for performance at the same moment the Instrument may be playing mechanically,—this wonderful novelty should be seen and heard to be correctly understood. The music selected for performance at intervals this day, is the following:—

OVERTURE.—FRA DIAVOLO.
SERENADE.—DON PASQUALE.
GALOP.—STURM MARCH.
DO.—GUSTAVE III.
QUADRILLE.—THE LANCERS.
LE CARNAVAL DE VENISE.

*** A very large assortment of every style and character of Music for this wonderful Instrument is in stock.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

HERBERT & Co. have in stock a number of instruments which have been in use for periods of three years and upwards, and which they are prepared to sell at moderate prices. Some of these Pianos are highly recommended, as being thoroughly acclimatized and in excellent order.

COMMISSION SALE PIANOFORTES.

Parties wishing to dispose of their Pianofortes, will find HERBERT & Co's. terms to be the most moderate in Bombay.

EXCHANGE OF PIANOFORTES.

REMARK.—HERBERT & Co. will, at all time's, be prepared to make a fair allowance for any Second-hand Pianoforte in part payment of the purchase of a new Instrument

REPAIRS OF PIANOFORTES.

The Mechanical Department is under the direction of an English practical Superintendent, who has been sent out from one of the first Pianoforte manufactures in London. With a staff of skilled workmen, and every Mechanical Appliance HERBERT & Co. can guarantee repairs of Pianofortes to be effected thoroughly and at moderate charges.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES.

Pianofortes let on hire by the DAY, MONTH, or YEAR, according to circumstances and previous arrangement.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES.

Pianofortes tuned by Experienced Tuners, occasionally by the month, and half-year.

PIANOFORTE REQUISITES.

MUSIC Stools in great variety, Pianoforte Wire, Hammer Felt and Cloth, Tuning Hammers and Pegs, Tuning Pipes in sets of 8 and 13, and every appliance for Pianos.

FINE TONED HARMONIUMS.

Varying from the-small sized *Minima* Harmonium, to the grand *Church* Harmonium, of the power and capabilities of a large Organ.

Being in direct communication with all the leading manufactories of England and of the Continent, HERBERT & Co. can offer a numerous choice of superior Harmoniums at a most reasonable Price. All the Instruments have been made *specially for India, and to express order*: the usual defects of the Harmonium are in equality of tone and unexpected accord of the vibrators, and HERBERT & Co. have had every precaution taken to secure only such instruments as can be fairly pronounced *unimpeachable in every respect*.

Every information will be given, and the powers and capabilities of any Harmonium will be shown, on application at the Warerooms, Rampart Row.

HERBERT & Co. enumerate amongst their unequalled assortment—

The Minima Harmonium.
The Dulcet Harmonium.
The Cottage Harmonium.
The Piccolo Model Harmonium.
The Alexandre Harmonium.
The Organ-Model Harmonium.
The Patent Percussion Harmonium.
The New Perfected Harmonium.
The *Drawing*-Room Model Harmonium, together with the sweet-toned,

ONE HUNDRED RUPEE HARMONIUM.
MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

And a superb instrument with *two rows of keys and with twenty-two stops, in solid Oak called*

THE NEW CHURCH HARMONIUM.

On which all Organ Music can be performed with facility.

Price list and full particulars furnished on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

SCREW COPYING PRESSES

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

FOLIO SIZE.—Capable of taking Copies 18½ inches by 13 inches, the largest size in ordinary use.

These presses are from Mordan's celebrated Manufactory, and may be depended upon as proof to any amount of manual pressure. The *working* of them is very light, owing to the screw being extra stout, and cut with a double thread, fitting into Gun Metal boxes, which are so fixed as to be removed with ease, when required for the purpose of cleaning and lubricating.

The whole of the metal work in these Presses is of wrought iron, and the pressing beds are planed *perfectly true*

Each Rs. 150

FOOLSCAP COPYING PRESSES.

Size of bed 15 inches long, by 10½ inches broad, made by the same maker and can be warranted.

The quality of the metal, its preparation, fit, &c., is precisely similar to the above (folio size.) Each Rs. 100.

Two of this kind.

SECOND QUALITY FOOLSCAP.

Same size as above (15 by 10½) but of thick heavy iron (not wrought.)

These presses work very well, for light work; the pressure is not so great under the same power as those above priced. Rs. 60 each.

LETTER SIZE PRESSES.
MORDAN'S BEST MAKE.

Size 12 inches long, by 10 inches wide, full size for letters Each Rs. 70.

COPYING BOOKS for the above lettered for index containing 1000 pages each from Rs. 4 to 8.

COPYING, AND OTHER INK.

HERBERT & Co. have a very large supply of the best Ink made by the celebrated Black wood Company of Cheapside, London; the present stock comprise—

COPYING INK.—Quarts and Pints.
STEEL PEN INK.—Ditto ditto.
BLUE INK.—In three sizes.
RED INK.—In four sizes.
BLUE-BLACK FLUID.—Four sizes.
RUBIAN INK.—A new tint.
Mercantile Establishments and others taking a quantity at one time, will be entitled to liberal terms.
Single Bottles from 4 annas, to Rs. 2-8 each.

STEEL PENS OF EVERY KIND.

The celebrated S PEN in three degrees of Flexibility each box stamped Broad, Medium, and Fine—per box of one Dozen with Holder, complete annas 12.

MITCHELL'S M PEN as above:—three degrees of line, viz. Broad, Fine and Medium each box containing one Dozen with holder complete, each annas 12.

HERBERT & Co. always keep in stock every requisite for the Office.—Library Desk, travelling Desk, &c. &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

VELLUM TRACING CLOTH.

2,000 Yards of this very useful transparent medium is now in stock: the attention of Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors and others is respectfully asked to this opportunity of *purchasing at the old rates*, the very best quality.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PIANOFORTES ON SALE.—GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE in Mahogany case, beautifully finished and French polished with all the modern improvements: *net cash* Rs. 550

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rosewood case, round corners, double *fret* panels, moulded top, &c., highly polished, one of *Collard and Collard's* make: *net cash* 550

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Mahogany case, repeater action, &c., a good toned Instrument: *net cash* 550

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Mahogany case, similar to the above, of fine grained wood, having the usual compass of keys; strongly secured with double bars, bolts, &c. &c. 550

N. B.—The above four Instruments will be sold at the reduced prices quoted, for *cash only*, as they form the last few Pianos of a consignment received some months back and must be cleared off to make room for fresh invoices.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.
Continued.

ACROMATIC STEREOSCOPES.

THESE superior Instruments have an adjusting screw spindle for obtaining the most perfect vision upon the subject in view, they are finished in a most Artistic manner, highly polished and ornamented with gilt Mountings and Morocco covered tops; the inside of each is fitted with a

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 7th March 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	90 Do. do.	222 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-year's Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	99 per cent pm. [ex divd.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	33 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	28 "
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	23 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	33 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 premium.
Peasee Coa.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	500 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Bombay Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 1,800 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	248-3-9	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	180.14.8	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Aboe Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay & N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 150,000.
Teerootie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 800 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
Loans 1835-36	96
Loans 1842-43	
Loans 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Cuzcos	" 209
Mexican Dollars	" 205
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 104½ to 105¼
Gold Leaf	" 15-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£4 0s. 0d. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (3rd March 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Broach, New (to arrive)	Rs. 460 to 465
Surat New (Do.)	" 460 to 465
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	" 440 to 445
New Oomrawuttee	" 425 to 428
Old Compta	" 430 to 432
Old Dharwar Sawg-aned	" 545 to 550
New Bunees, and Nagpur	" 432 to 435
New Veravul	" 445 to 447
New Khandeish	" 422 to 425
Old Paraclieee	" 430 to 435
New Actote	" 430 to 432
New Manglode	" 418 to 420
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to 1,610.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.	6-8 to 6-8-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	7-9 to 7-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and white)	32 to 33
	37 to 38
Niger	24 to 25

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Gorahill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARKISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0⅜d. do.
3 do.	2s.	0½d. do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1 do.	2s.	0⅞d. do.
On demand	1s.	11⅞d. do.

To prevent disappointments to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal					
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d. "
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 1 do.	2s.	0⅞d. "
" On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europa, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d. "

Drafts at 5 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, no charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
" on demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.

Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "

Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manage.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSER, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0⅜d. "
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0½d. "
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. "
" 1 month's sight	2s.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d. "

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0⅞d.	"
3½ Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do. at	2s.	0⅞d.	"
1 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight at	2s.	0⅞d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per c t.			
Do.	6	do. 5	"
Do.	12	do. 6	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manage.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSER, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0⅜d. "
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0½d. "
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. "
" 1 month's sight	2s.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d. "

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0⅞d.	"
3½ Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do. at	2s.	0⅞d.	"
1 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight at	2s.	0⅞d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per c t.			
Do.	6	do. 5	"
Do.	12	do. 6	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 21st, 1863. Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 50,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-57 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	"	2-54	"
On Demand	"	2-51	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Mar. 6	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Goa 5 March.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Goa.—Major E. Grant Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor and servants.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Worsley	... Bombay.
*946	Aucland, (paddle),...	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Bemaine, 2 (paddle), Scarle ...	... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	... Karrachee.
309	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley...	Persian Gulf.
294	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selby... ...	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Troubpe ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge ..	Bombay.
*1022	Dalhousie, (screw), ...	Bombay.
*387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,)... ...	Bombay.
*225	Euphrates, ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
*495	Falkland, 12 (corvette),... ...	Bombay.
*1459	Feroze, 13 (paddle), ...	Calcutta.
99	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
215	Goolnaar, (paddle yacht), Syrang ..	Bombay.
309	Hugh Rose, (screw), Hewett ...	Karrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Carpendale ...	Aden.
167	Maria, (schooner)	Bombay.
43	Neroudda, (schooner), ...	Karrachee.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Howison ...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur (screw), ...	Bengal Public Works Department.
260	Semiramis, 8 (paddle)	Aden.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	Bombay,
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	Bombay.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle)	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

679	Caroline Agnes, W. Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. Feb. 13)
1156	Hornet, Pryan—Kwart Lashon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 25)

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

927	Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 14)
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 26)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, D. Scott.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 3)
1107	Almora.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 26)
1249	Arundel, Broadfoot—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. March 4)
967	Balaclava, McNicoll—Leckie & Co.	
1300	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 30)
1122	Brunel o, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 9)
291	Cambay, Wilson—Finlay, Scott & Co.	
1070	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
816	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 20)
972	Concordia, D. Ross—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
979	Coronet, Cowper—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c.l. Feb. 20)
1215	Dawn of Hope, McKie—E. Latham & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1068	Feronia, R. Hutchinson.—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
812	Ferozesha, G. F. Daveren—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
1210	Greyhound, Jackson—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1194	Herald, E. McGrath—Killick Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 18)
798	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
891	Jumsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Feb. 20)
1707	King of Algeria, Smellie—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 12)
1665	Lillies, Bell.	(c. l. March 4)
1033	Magnolia, Baynon—M. Wadia Tons.	(c. l. March 4)
951	Mornington, Guthere—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 30)
650	Moreno, Whiting.—Wallace & Co.	
1075	Natolia, C. Butler—Kwart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 12)
1169	Pride of the Ocean, J. Kyle—A. H. Huchbe & Co.	
1337	Queen of the Seas—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 4)
1072	Resolute, Wallace—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
1194	Tasmanian, Attridge—N. Macdonald & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 21)
1725	Tudor, Wheeland—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 26)
848	Vittoria, Martin—Robert, Frith & Co.	
1511	Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 17)
1004	Zambia, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 19)

FOR ADEN.

614	Forfarshire, Richmond.	(c. l. Feb. 21)

FOR HAVRE.

514	Chanaral, Sharp—W. Nicol & Co.	
1512	Giacours, Lais—Stearns Hobart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 23)
527	Hadassah, Dickson—Blackwell & Co.	(c. l. March 3)
1459	Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co.	
647	Zemindar, Jones—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 9)

FOR CHINA.

559	Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	
140	Ida, Jesson—David F. Stewart.	
960	Isidore (s), Brown.—C. M. S. N. Co.	

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

436	Fatel Rahamon, Nicoline—Shaik Md. A. Latiff.	(c.l. March 5)

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—M. J. Abadin.	

FOR SIAM.

891	Prince of Wales, J. Winckler—P. Hurrichund Sons & Co.	

MOULMAIN.

364	Lone Star, Dizor—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
607	Noosrat Shah, W. Minto—Forbes & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

639	Catch Merchant, Ashley.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
1499	Tulja, A. Crowell—Cursondass Madhavadass.

sence, this afternoon on the Flats; and we may state for the information of our gentle readers that the Governor's Band is ordered to be in attendance. We hope there will be a goodly show of beauty, rank and fashion to welcome their Excellencies.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor this evening at the Meeting of the Rifle Association :—

MARCH "Who shall be fairest"..... *Burkhardt.*
OVERTURE "La Fille du Regiment"..... *Donizetti.*
WALTZ "Fenella"..... *Tinney.*
SELECTIONS (Op.) "Semiramide"..... *Rossini.*
SCENE & ARIA "La Fidanzata del Marinajo..... *Ricci.*
QUADRILLE "Serenade"..... *Balfe.*
POLKA "Podagra"..... *Lubitsky.*

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S INDIA MISSION.—The annual collection on behalf of the Church of Scotland's India Mission will be made in St. Andrew's Church tomorrow, when sermons appropriate to the occasion will be preached in the forenoon by the Reverend D. Williamson, and in the evening by the Revd. A. Forbes. This Mission has been recently strengthened by the arrival of Mr. Forbes who labours in the General Assembly's Institution at Kalbadevie,—a great field of usefulness, now well occupied. We trust the collection on this occasion will be liberal. Friends to the cause, not attending the Scotch Church, can send any contributions which they may feel inclined to furnish to the Chaplains or Treasurer at the Church.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 6th March 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BELSAR.—Fair and cool.
GOA.—Fair Land, Light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light westerly winds.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, S.W. cool.
SURAT.—Fair and cool.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 15th Feb., 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 16,255.			
Amount.....	Rs.	19,044	15 8
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount.....	,,	7,001	13 11
Total...	Rs.	26,046	13 7

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 17,883.			
Amount.....	Rs.	7,606	15 0
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount.....	,,	3,269	8 10
Total...		10,876	7 10

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Bombay Education Society held on the 5th instant, the following Report was read :—

REPORT FOR 1862.

THE receipts for 1862, inclusive of Rs. 5,365-11-1 due to the exertions of the Poona Infant School Committee, have amounted to Rs. 71,583-14-5; and the expenditure, allowing Rs. 12,653-11-6 for Poona, to Rs. 78,127-2-11; the expenditure thus exceeding receipts by Rs. 6,603-4-2, with deficiency has been covered by a sum of Rs. 11,000 drawn from capital. The receipts of 1862 above those of 1861 amount as below shewn, to Rs. 11,778-12-8; arising partially from the accounts of 1862 embracing 12, whilst those of 1861 contained only 11 months for reasons explained in last report; and partially from a large portion of the profits of the Society's printing press having been made available for the schools; as also from other circumstances which need not be detailed. Allusion may however be made to a system of receiving day-scholars in the Poona Infant School, by which the receipts of that branch have been increased. The various heads under which the excess of receipts is to be found are the following.

RECEIPTS.	LESS IN 1862.			MORE IN 1862		
New Rent.....	Rs.	38	14 1			
Interest on Funds.....		513	14 5			
Voluntary Subscriptions and Donations.....		3,476	4 4			
Arrears of Subscriptions.....		66	0 0			
Childrens' Government allowances.....		592	0 0			
Girls' work money.....		310	10 1			
Other receipts.....		5,126	10 6			
		10,124	11 5	440	0 0	
Government Subscriptions.....				338	11 11	
Payments to B. E. Society.....				339	7 8	
Military Asylum Payment and Subscriptions...				18,338	7 5	
From Free Branch.....				2,466	13 1	
Infant School.....				21,913	8 1	

EXCESS of receipts for 1862 over 1861 ..... Rs. 11,788 12 8

A decrease of receipts to the extent of Rs. 3,476-4-4 in the item "voluntary subscriptions and donations" above shown, evidencing a falling off of public support, affords cause for regret and the exercise of more strenuous appeals to the friends of the Society for that cheerful and voluntary aid which the great and heavy responsibilities involved in the boarding, feeding, clothing and education of upwards of than 400 children demand.

The expenditure of 1862 has exceeded that of 1861 by Rs. 19,679-10-5. Of this about Rs. 4,000 may be assigned to the additional month of which this year consists as compared with the preceding year of 11 months. The residue amounting to nearly Rs. 16,000 may be thus explained. The number of children in the schools during the year has been 408 against 361 in 1861, shewing an increase of 47, for whom additional expenditure was necessarily incurred. The increased cost of provisions and other supplies and the heavy outlays incurred for clothing and shoes, not forgetting a supply of clothing material ordered from England have contributed their share towards the years increased expenditure; it is however satisfactory to state that the stock of clothing (found almost worn out, before these outlays had been made) will now suffice with proper care for some time to come. Extensive repairs, both internal and external have been made to the school buildings in the renewal of ceilings, the replacement of decayed wooden flooring in paintings washings, &c. It has also been found necessary, in terms of agreement, to provide passage to England for Miss Thorn on her retirement from the Superintendence of the Girls School, and for Miss Henderson the Superintendent of Infant School on her return to England for a brief period on sick leave; the expense of a passage to India has also been incurred for Miss Gower whose services as Superintendent of the Girls' School were engaged in England, and for whom it was also necessary to provide suitable furniture and other articles. A horse and harness have moreover been purchased and the School Shigram repaired. Expenditure has further been incurred in the laying one of pipes for the supply of Water to the Schools; in the construction of a new water drain in the Byculla compound; in the provision of a large supply of books in India, with others ordered from home; in valuing the dead stock of the Society's schools; and in revising the Secretary and Treasuries Establishments.

Further the Society in consideration of her valuable services in the Girls' School, granted a gratuity of Rs. 5,000 to Miss Thorn on her retirement after a period of 15 years; and a gratuity of Rs. 1,000 to Anna Ramchunder, the late head clerk whose services have necessarily been discontinued on account of the enfeebled state of his health. These gratuities have been paid out of the sum of Rs. 11,000 drawn from capital, as previously mentioned in this report, and the residue which is more than covered by the balance at credit on the 1st January 1863 has been since appropriated to the repayment of the loan of Rs. 5,000 obtained in 1861 from the Eleanor Boyd fund. Added to the foregoing a gratuity of Rs. 206-2-0 has been made to the Aboo Lawrence School, being the value of printing and preparing the 4th and 5th Annual Reports of this Institution.

The heads under which the excess of expenditure caused by this varied circumstances has occurred, are given below :—

EXPENDITURE	MORE IN 1862.					
Messing.....	3560	5	3			
Clothing.....	4873	7	0			
Miscellaneous.....	1207	11	5			
Printing and Stationary...	598	12	4			
Preservation of buildings..	2403	0	4			
Secretary and Treasurer's Establishment	381	8	0			
Instructing Pupil Teachers.	30	0	6			
Passages.....	337	14	9			
Payments and Press account	35	4	4			
Deposits refunded	235	0	0			
Outfits to children	341	0	0			
Gratituities.....	6000	0	0			
	LESS IN 1862.					
Salaries of Establishments.	17	10	3			
Mechanics Buildings payments	160	0	0			
Infant School.....	146	10	9			
				324	5	0
Excess of Expenditure for 1862 over 1861.....				Rs. 19,679	10	5

It should be here observed, that notwithstanding the efforts of the School Committee, which meets every week, to control and lessen expenditure, the circumstances above detailed have not only precluded all possibility of retrenchment, but nece ssitated the greater outlays incurred. Much has been done to reduce the establishment of menial servants and to check needless expense, but the daily increasing wants of the Schools have more than counterbalanced the reductions effected.

The aggregate expenditure during the year having been Rs. 78,127-2-11 gives an average per mensem of Rs. 6,510-9-7 the number of children in the Schools during the year aggregates 4,645 or 387 per mensem making the cost of each child per month about Rs. 17, deducting from the aggregate expenditure of Rs. 78-1-27, the support received from the Press during the year Rs. 26,533, and that from Government Rs. 18,700 a sum of Rs. 32,894 is left as due from the public, whilst the contributions under the heads General Subscriptions and Donations, payments to the Bombay Education Society and Payments to Military Asylum " amount to only Rs. 19,953 or less than half the sum for which the Society (in view of the noble institution under its protection, and the responsibilities entailed thereby) has a fair and just claim upon the public bounty.

Much pains have been taken during the year to recover arrears of payments due for the education of children Rs. 1,037-7-6 on this account have been recovered but the committee have been obliged to write off from their books 2,275-4-8 as bad debts. In some instances children have been sent back to their parents, who have refused to pay their monthly bills.

The total No. of boys is 223 including 42 in the Poona School. The Revd. J. J. Farnham, Head Master reports that a very different tone pervades the school from what was manifest three years ago, listlessness and idleness have given place to activity and diligence and the boys both play and work with much greater energy than in time gone by. The Inspector has not yet paid his annual visit, but it is confidently anticipated from the attention which has been given to the studies of the children, that his Report will be satisfactory.

The number of girls is at present 185, including 41 at Poona. The Superintendent Miss Gower is pleased to notice a spirit of more willing obedience among the children than existed on her first arrival in the country. It is to be regretted that the girls are considerably behind the boys, both in learning and discipline, but the Ladies Committee cannot attribute this to any lack of zeal on the part of Miss Gower, who has, throughout the whole year been without proper assistance. Miss West, the second Mistress, is now on the eve of leaving the Institution, and arrangements are in progress by which it is hoped that the staff of the girl's school will be rendered more efficient, than it has been for sometime past.

The admissions during the year have been—in the Boy's School 61, of whom 14 have been admitted free; out of this number one is the orphan of a subscriber, and 13 are orphans of non-subscribers: 32 boys have been discharged, of whom 24 have been taken out by their friends, 8 have been apprenticed and 1 has died. In the Girls' School 47 children have been admitted, 37 have been discharged, and one has died. Of those admitted one was the orphan of a subscriber, and 34 have been paid for at the regulated sum 12 have been taken free. Of those discharged 6 have been married from the School and 31 have been taken out by their friends.

POONA SCHOOL.—The Revd. G.L. Fenton, Secretary of the Poona School, writes as follows :—My Annual Reports are usually brief, as there is little of novelty or change to record. The sameness, however, is the sameness of established order and continued progress.

At the beginning of the year I was greatly afraid that the health of our good Mistress would give way under her indefatigable labors. A six months leave to England has been most beneficial, and she has been permitted to resume her work with health recruited and zeal undiminished I must say, that Miss Henderson's duties were most efficiently and creditably performed, during her absence by the assistant Mistress Miss Whittle. The day school at Poona must be pronounced a complete success, not in a financial sense only but as having created an additional interest in the school. The visit of the deputation from the managing committee was the last event of moment. That visit was connected with the proposed erection of a new building. The question is simply one of finance, if we continue where we are, a new Dormitory and Hospital are imperatively required. Otherwise, no site can be pointed out more healthy, or more convenient than the present schoolhouse.

The medical report of the schools both in Bombay and at Poona, contain nothing particularly worthy of remark one death occurred at Byculla during the year and four at Poona. But though the mortality has been small, the amount of sickness was considerable, especially during the monsoon. It is matter of thankfulness, that the result was not more serious.

The gross sum earned in the printing office during the past year has been Rs. 2,80,000 shewing an increase of Rs. 22,000 over 1861. The amount actually paid to the schools was Rs. 26,000. Ten boys have been entered apprentices, and their scale of pay has been slightly raised to meet the increased cost of maintenance in Bombay. During the last 8 years 71 boys have joined the Printing Office, an average of 5 each year. There has been no change in the managers of the several departments, and Mr. Firth speaks favorably of the exertions made by all. It is in contemplation to erect a new printing office without further delay: and with this view the Directors have requested the Press Committee to report upon the question of a site, and also on the best means of providing the necessary funds whether by loan, or sale of land or in any other way.

The report of the committee for the past year having been read by the Secretary, the following Resolutions were adapted by the Meeting :—

Proposed by the Lord Bishop, and seconded by J. P. Hore, Esquire.

"That the Report now read be adopted and printed, under the direction of the managing committee, for the use of the subscribers. That twenty copies of the report be transmitted to His Excellency the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, with a request that ten may be sent to the Secretary of State for India, and ten to the Council for India. That twenty copies of the report be transmitted to the National Society in London, and five to the Military Asylum of Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo."

The Secretary reports the following gentlemen out of the committee by Rotation :—J. P. Bickerstetb, Esq., Spencer Compton, Esq., James Gibbs, Esq., R.W. Lodwick, Esq., Col. W. F. Marriott, A. D. Robertson, Esq.

Proposed by S. Compton, Esq., and seconded by R. Haines, Esq. :—

"That the Secretary and Dr. Peet be appointed to examine the lists given by the subscribers, and to report the election of new members."

Proposed by M. E. Westropp, Esq., and seconded by Revd. W. Carr :—

"That the thanks of the Society begiven to His Excellency the President, the Right Revd. the Patron and visitor, and all persons who have gratuitously furthered the objects of the Society."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—6TH MARCH, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

PERJURY.—The following further information was laid on the 3rd instant, against George Duke, charging him with wilful and corrupt perjury, by Pallonjee Dossabhoy :—I Pallonjee Dossabhoy do further say, in continuation of the information laid before the acting Second Magistrate on the 5th day of February last, that at the investigation of the charge preferred against me by the said Canjee Raghowjee of stealing the said watch, he also stated on solemn affirmation that in the said night of the 4th of November last, at the hour of nine or quarter-past nine P.M., a European named George Duke came near the Bazar Gate, and asked me why I was quarrelling with the said sepoy Ramchunder Ballajee; that he the said Canjee Raghowjee asked the said George Duke for his name, which he gave to him, the said Canjee Raghowjee, on a leaf or paper which he had torn from his pocket book; and that the said George Duke asked me what I had in my hand. I further say that the said George Duke was also examined on the said 31st of January last, as a witness for the said Canjee Raghowjee, when he stated on oath, that at about a quarter past nine of the clock in the night on the 4th of November last, he was near the Bazar Gate, and there saw an altercation between me and the said Canjee Raghowjee, that he also saw the sepoy Ramchunder Ballajee take a watch from my right hand, that I struck the said sepoy Ramchunder Ballajee; that he the said George Duke, was called upon for his address by the said Canjee Raghowjee, and that he gave it to him on a leaf which he the said Canjee Raghowjee, took out of his pocket book. I further say that the said George Duke was not present at or near the Bazar Gate at about quarter past nine in the night of the 4th of November last, or at any time during that night, nor did he see any altercation between me and the said Canjee Raghowjee nor did he see the said sepoy Ramchunder Balajee take the said watch, or any watch, from my right hand, or from me at all; nor did I strike the sepoy Ramchunder Ballajee; nor was the said George Duke then called upon for his address by the said Canjee Raghowjee; nor did he the said George Duke then give such address to him, the said Canjee Raghowjee, on a leaf or paper, or at all during that night. I therefore charge the said George Duke with wilful and corrupt perjury.

SIR CHARLES JACKSON.

(From the Friend of India, Feb. 26.)

IF there be one order of men of whose pre-eminence over those of all other countries England may be justly proud it is that of her Judges. The few exceptions who have sullied the ermine by party spirit, prejudice or injustice, are spoken of by their countrymen with abhorrence, and even the worst of them, Jeffreys himself, would find a dozen parallels at this very hour in most countries. Cross-questioning and bullying a prisoner is a matter of course in France, subserviency to Government is almost universal on the continent, but uprightness, independence and a single eye to what is Right, are so universal on our English Bench, that we look upon them as a matter of course, and while we find fault with the most trifling defects in our Judges and dwell upon the slightest departure from official dignity, or the least exhibition of infirmity of temper, we never think of praising our Judges until we lose them. If Sir Mordaunt Wells were going away, it might then strike us with a amazement that he should have habitually worked four teen hours a day, and that not at mere desk work like a Secretary, but at business engrossing every faculty of the heart and conscience as well as mind, requiring in fact the energies of the whole man, and with such success as, that although in six months he has decided upwards of one hundred and fifty cases involving property to the amount of thirty-six lakhs of rupees, there has not been a single appeal against his decisions. The fact is that every Member of Council or Judge from England is looked upon by Calcutta Society as an interloper. The Civilian and official spirit so peculiar to Bengal, and so hostile to all who do not belong to their own little clique, makes the self-styled leaders of Society view with spiteful criticism any new arrival of high position. They find fault with himself and his wife, with his dinners, his manners, his appearance, his dress and everything belonging to him. After a time the assailants are driven first from one point of attack and then from another, and after a seven years' probation, the distinguished interloper is condescendingly acknowledged, and receives the respect due to a Calcutta Civilian.

Sir Charles Jackson has long passed through this purgatorial period, and left India on Monday last without an enemy, or an assailant. By far the oldest occupant of the judicial bench in Calcutta his name has long been familiar to the community. Society changes so quickly, that the majority of the present residents can hardly recall the time when Sir Charles Jackson landed in 1849 as Advocate General of Bengal. The circumstances under which he arrived were such as to evoke some jealousy. It may well be regarded as beyond the limits of ordinary fairness studiously to withhold from the local bar the prospect of elevation to the bench, more particularly as the administration of justice in India is daily becoming, under the influence of recent changes as well as by virtue of so many different codes and tenures, a speciality. But the post of Advocate General of Bengal seems to be a prize especially marked out as the property of the bar practising in Calcutta, and Sir Charles Jackson's importation from abroad was not readily acquiesced in by those concerned. He very soon outlived prejudices of this kind. After some years' service as Advocate General he was appointed Puisne Judge at Bombay, but returned to Calcutta in 1855. His fine temper, his unspotted integrity and impartiality, his thorough honesty and conscientiousness were always worthy of his high position. His private life was as stainless as his public character. Courteous, kindly and actively benevolent he won the esteem and respect of all.

During his five years' Membership of the Legislative Council, he showed a noble independence alike of Government and of popular clamor at Home by manfully supporting the Chief Justice in opposing those invasions of British rights, the Black Acts, the Arms Bill, and the uncontrolled power of the Governor General to proclaim law in the non-regulation Provinces. At the same time his voice was always heard when he thought there was good reason to defend the peasant against oppression, but a false philanthropy did not run away with his judgment, for he protested against the passing of the Indent Law of 1859. In common with all the Judges he yet stood like a man in the van of his countrymen, and strove against irresponsible despotism, against the cant of equality between Europeans and natives, against depriving Englishmen of their birth-right by subjecting them to heathen magistrates. They all alike brought down upon themselves the glorious disgrace of being extruded from the Legislative Council, and of being treated with marked discourtesy and ingratitude by the Supreme Government. They refused to make themselves the tools of a despotic Secretary of State. Their intimate knowledge of the inherent difference, not so much of race as of religion and consequently of conscience and conscientiousness, between an Englishman and a Mussulman or a Hindoo, made them resist as one man the attempt to place the Christian in the power of the heathen.

They who deny the very existence of sin, or who declare that God is the author of it, and they who look upon slaying and spoiling unbelievers (in the Koran) as the most efficacious atonement for their own misdeeds, cannot possibly make conscientious and upright judges. We need some to reiterate these truths authoritatively in England, and on this account alone we rejoice at the departure of Sir Charles Jackson. While wishing him many years of happiness in the bosom of his family, we entreat him to exert all his influence to increase the number of thoroughly trained Christian judges who will "do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with their God" as he himself has done.

MR. YULE AT HYDERABAD.

(From the Oudh Gazette, Feb. 28.)

IT will have been seen by an extract we lately published from a letter from Hyderabad, that Mr. Yule, the new Resident, has followed the deplorable example of his predecessor in the matter of the great shoe question. At his first interview with the Nizam, he suffered himself to appear barefooted, and submitted to being seated on the floor. Poor Colonel Davidson did no more than this, and he only carried out a most established practice which, up to his time, had called for no public comment; but he was nevertheless, suddenly and most unaccountably pounced upon, and persecuted to death for it by the Serampore weekly, while Mr. Yule's conduct, notwithstanding that it was contrary to all expectations that he conformed to the same ignominious custom, has not even provoked a remark. Aghast would his friends at Lucknow stand, to see the manly form of the high-souled Yule crouching, with hat in hand and shoes off, before a native prince, who thinks it even an honor to allow the British Resident to squat himself down on the flour, barefooted and bareheaded, in his presence. This is what no one in Oudh ever expected our late Officiating Chief Commissioner would do; and we confess we have to be most grievously disappointed. It was, moreover, the impression that, with the death of Colonel Davidson the kowtowing of British officers had ceased to be a disgrace to Europeans at the Nizam's Court.

It would hard, indeed, to blame a servant for merely obeying the commands of his master; but, however indignant we may feel with a Government which subjects its employes to such degradation, we cannot wholly exempt Mr. Yule from censure for conforming to a practice which, whilst amongst us, he joined us in reprobating as barbarous to English ideas, insulting to English feelings, and derogatory to the high prerogatives of our Queen. A thousand times more befitting the reputation he had established here and elsewhere, would it have been had he reverted to his strict respectability of Commissioner of Jhalapore, than to have taken an appointment, the primary essentials to the dignity of which are self-abasement, the surrender of all self-respect, and the forfeiture of the esteem of Englishmen. The subject, however, has been so frequently and so elaborately discussed in the journals, that nothing new remains to be said on it: the arguments against the degrading custom are unanswerable, and the excuses for perpetuating it, is the most flimsy imaginable; and we can fancy how the natives must chuckle over comparisons, which must force themselves on them, between the formal pusillanimity of the British and the rough imperialism of their own Babers and Acbars.

We would implore Lord Elgin to look to this matter quickly, and with a determination to right it. It involves a deterioration in the prestige of England, and a stain on the honor of the English name, and is not only that the prestige and the honor of the nation are suffering in the estimation of the natives, but Government is thereby incurring an amount of odium from the Europeans in the country, which must be even more fatal to its interests. The abominable custom, we believe, is not confined to Hyderabad alone, but also obtains at the Courts of Meywar, Jeypore, and Marwar, though there is only a vague rumour to the other day, that it had been abolished at these latter places. The late Sir Henry Lawrence and his brother, the present Governor General's Agent, have both steadily carried out the introduction of chairs at durbars. The last chief who held out against the use of chairs, was the late haughty and impracticable Rana of Odeypore, the highest of the Rajpoot suzerains. But at the late installation of the young Rana, every British officer, and every thakoor and official entitled to a seat, was provided with a chair. Those of the Rana and of the Agent were distinguished by longer legs and grander decorations. "There was certainly no squatting down on the floor here," says a writer in the *Times*, "nor is there any now, I believe, throughout the States of Rajpootana."

But the shoe question is another matter, and a very stubbornly disagreeable one. A death-blow might have been dealt to it after the Agra durbar in 1859, when the Maharajah of Jeypore, the gentleman who who is now longing for the Star of India and a seat in the Governor General's Council, had scruples as to attending that ceremonial, unless the Viceroy took off his shoes! On hearing this most extraordinary request, Lord Canning coolly communicated the wish, that "His Highness might, then, stop away." The Raja, however, came to the durbar and entered shoeless, according to the usage of *his* race and country, whilst the Viceroy and other British officers appeared beshod, after the manner of their race and country. Here, then, was an excellent precedent established. Why the Acting Agent Governor General, while General Lawrence was on furlough in England, reverted to the old custom of doffing shoes, or why the present Political Agent at Jeypore essayed to dispense with chairs, until, on his return to India, over-ruled by General Lawrence, are questions we cannot answer. But it was the keeping on of shoes, and not the use of chairs, that was canvassed prior to the late installation of the Rana, when the chief thakoors declared that they had no objection to shoes being worn in durbar, but that the Rajpoot would view the innovation at that juncture as a concession by the nobles, taking advantage of the prince's minority. That time was politically unpropitious for the admission of the booted Saxon to the Asiatic *chandnee*, but the sirdars, we are assured, "only wanted the *hookum* to complete the social revolution." It is to be hoped that Lord Elgin will but speak the word, and, order a return to the precedent given by his predecessor, who least of all men would have sought to lower the dignity and station of our native allies. Doubtless, they regard *izzut* as the life-blood of their honor, but the past century has made them better conversant with English manners, and it would take little to explain that, the appearance of Europeans at Court without shoes, is as undignified and opposed to good breeding, as the reverse is deemed by Asiatics amongst themselves. Would Lord Elgin consent, any more than Lord Canning, to meet the Lord Hyderabad, of Jeypore, or of Ava, barefooted? Would he concede to oriental princelings what they can only expect from equals and inferiors? If so, would he cast off the slipper and bind on the *kumerbund*? Or would he represent the Queen of England and the British power clad in the garb which he would wear at St. James', or any other Court in the world, India not excepted? And if so, why does he not insist upon the representatives of his Government being allowed to do the same. Lord Ellenborough, though particularly anxious for an interview with the King of Delhi, was obliged to forego the honor because he declined to be kept standing in the presence of the so-called monarch. It is to be most devoutly hoped, that Lord Elgin will entirely revise and remodel the present durbar etiquette, and that the foremost amongst the reforms will be, the abolition of that awkward and most offensive custom, which subjects Europeans to the degradation of doffing their shoes, and squating themselves down on the floor at durbars held at Native Courts.

OUR CRIMINAL CLASSES.

To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph.

SIR,—Your report of the important debate on penal servitude, which took place at the meeting of Middlesex magistrates on Thursday last, at the Clerkenwell General Quarter Sessions, being by far the best of any other London paper, I take the opportunity of sending you the table of judicial statistics which I prepared especially for that occasion with great labour and research, as I think the startling facts it contains will do more to open the eyes of the public to the signal failure of the penal servitude system than a volume of arguments. There is still great difficulty in obtaining satisfactory data on crime and criminals. The judicial returns are, instead of being prepared under one system for the United Kingdom, only for England and Wales; those for Ireland and Scotland being very meagre, and differently tabulated. The English judicial statistics, though of late years (the last five) much improved upon the old system, are still very defective. The returns made by the police through England and Wales of the "known dangerous classes at large," or of persons following crime habitually, are so evidently incorrect, that I felt it my duty to make a representation to the Home Office on the subject, as it is upon this return that Sir Joshua Jebb materially grounds his defence of "the penal servitude and ticket of leave system:"

Years.	No. of Known Depredators at Large.
1859.....	135,763
1860.....	131,024
1861.....	123,049

This return would lead us to conclude that crime is steadily decreasing each year, there being a diminution of nearly 12,000 of the criminal class in the short period of two years, or a decrease in the number of known depredators at large of nearly 10 per cent. in the two years. There is scarcely any reliance whatever to be placed upon this return. It is self-evident that, while from 135,000 to 140,000 convicted criminals of one kind or other are annually discharged from our gaols and prisons, the number of known depredators at large—*i. e.*, of persons following crime as a trade—cannot decrease, or even remain stationery, but clearly must be augmented, and very largely so; unless you assume that every one of these 140,000 discharged convicts follows, after his discharge, an honest life—a supposition Sir J. Jebb does not himself indulge, for he gives a proportion of 1,000 out of 1,400 who have not resumed crime, leaving four-tenths as falling back into the class of known depredators at large, or rather of those who ought to be known by the police under that head. Now, if the same percentage applies to the discharged prisoners from county and borough gaols as from the convict prisons, we should have to take, instead of 400 out of 1,400 for the year 1861, 4-10ths of 131,869, or 52,744, as the proportion added to the existing known depredators by a single year's discharge. This is, of course, also an evidently erroneous calculation, for if four-tenths of the discharged criminals returned to crime the re-committals would show a much higher average, and the number of depredators at large would soon swell to gigantic and fearful numbers. The fact is, the judicial statistics fail here altogether, and Sir Joshua Jebb and the Home Office positively know nothing accurate on the subject—certainly are not in a position to make such statements as they have ventured to do, and which, considering official position, are, I think, most improper. I particularly beg to draw the attention of your readers to the startling fact, that in one year, the year 1861, four hundred and seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-three crimes and offences were committed in the United Kingdom, out of which followed three hundred and eight thousand one hundred and fifteen convictions. I think this shows pretty clearly something wrong in our body politic, when, in one year, nearly a sixtieth part of our entire population has been convicted of offences.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

JOHN FREDK. STANFORD, J. P.

Jan. 21.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS OF CRIME AND CRIMINALS FOR 1861, PREPARED AND WORKED OUT BY J. F. STANFORD, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.

N.B. The population of the United Kingdom in 1861 was 29,036,508, and the number of paupers relieved in 1861 was 945,269, at a cost of £5,778,943 for England and Wales; 164,000 paupers Ireland, at a cost of £584,348; and the number for Scotland, 97,000, at a cost of £618,000.

ENGLAND AND WALES.	
Indictable offences committed.....	50,809
Persons apprehended.....	27,174
Persons tried.....	18,326
Persons convicted.....	13,879
Offences determined summarily.....	394,717
Convictions.....	263,200
IRELAND.	
Persons tried in Ireland at sessions and assizes.....	5,586
Persons tried in Ireland at sessions and assizes, convicted.....	3,271
Summary convictions.....	18,352
Summary convictions for drunkenness.....	6,972
SCOTLAND.	
Persons charged with offences.....	3,287
Persons charged with offences convicted.....	2,441
Grand total crimes and offences.....	479,723
Grand total of convictions.....	308,115
ENGLAND AND WALES.	
Convicts in prison in 1861.....	10,876
Convicts discharged in 1861.....	3,753
Convicts discharged on tickets of leave.....	1,645
Convicts discharged, expirees.....	1,350
Convicts discharged, sent to W. Australia...	610
Prisoners in county and borough jails.....	147,971
Prisoners discharged.....	130,571
Prisoners in reformatories, schools of industry, &c.....	5,414
Prisoners in reformatories, schools of industry, &c., discharged.....	1,298
Prisoners in confinement.....	28,649
*Known depredators at large.....	123,000
Police.....	20,760
Cost of police (alone).....	£1,579,200
Cost of jails, prisons, prosecutions, police, &c.	2,768,500

* Vide letter accompanying this table.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(From the Daily News, Feb. 2.)

THE advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to 5 per cent., to the probability of which reference was made in these columns on Monday last, has taken place, yet in every quarter there is an entire absence of perturbation. The commercial public remain as calm under a 5 per cent. rate as they were four months ago, when the charge at the Bank was but 2 per cent. This calmness is a very satisfactory feature, and is occasioned mainly by the universal confidence which is felt in the general soundness of our financial position. But it is also due in part to a kind of incredulity which lingers in the public mind. People see that the value of money has risen suddenly from 2 to 5 per cent., but they scarcely see any adequate reason for so sharp a change. Such reason is not to be found in the course of our internal trade, which remains in much the same condition as for some time past; neither has there been any sudden access of speculation in a foreign direction, nor a large increase of imports, requiring to be paid for. Had an adverse change occurred in any of these points it would be easy to understand that the value of money must be permanently raised; but in the absence of disturbing elements of adequate force the public appear disposed to doubt the permanence of the advanced rates now attained. In so far as the present stringency has arisen from the remittances on account of foreign loans and foreign companies, we can see the end of our commitments, and we know that the total cannot, at the very utmost, cause more than a little temporary inconvenience. In so far as it results from the habitual improvidence of the Bank of France, and from the necessity consequently imposed upon that establishment of laying other markets under contribution for its relief, it is also easy to perceive the limit to the drain, since that limit must be the discharge of all debts due to France by England. If the process of drawing gold from England be carried beyond that point all the further remittances become a short loan, for which we must charge terms proportionate to the inconvenience inflicted upon us. It would be interesting to ascertain—did the full materials for elucidating the inquiry exist—to what extent the good operations of the Bank of France in the London market have been facilitated, or otherwise, by the increased interchanges between the two countries which have been caused by the commercial treaty. The promptitude with which on the 15th January, within a single week, the receipts were thus increased on account at the Bank of England had been raised from 3 to 4 per cent., the French Bank moved from 4 to 5, appears to indicate that the council of the latter establisment have experienced an unusual degree of difficulty in, so to speak, getting hold of our gold. Could the needful supply have been procured *without* raising the rate of discount, but merely by putting in operation machinery which they have used before, we may be sure they would have preferred the latter course, as being much more congenial to the hand-to-mouth system which prevails throughout the extravagant finance of the Second Empire. The Bank of England has now taken a further strong step of a protective character, and the French Bank hesitates to follow. For this hesitation there are, probably, two main reasons: first, the French Government and the Council of the Bank fear to arouse the apprehensions and susceptibilities of the commercial and industrial classes, who have a good deal to contend with at present; and secondly, an improvement of moderate extent has within the last few days become observable in the position of the Bank of France, and this will naturally induce the council to wait, in the hope that it can be coaxed into continuing. Experience has shown that these recurring crisis in French finance are of only temporary duration. Their effect upon our money market must be still more ephemeral, seeing that this country is, as we believe, not indebted to France in excess of the average amount. Let the French Bank once tide over the crisis of its difficulty and the pressure upon us will at once subside. It will then become questionable whether our trade is sufficiently active to keep the rate of discount up to its present point.

The public are too well versed in the financial facts of the day to let themselves be plunged into despondency by the gloomy predictions which are occasionally heard in some quarters. A contemporary who on the 16th December pronounced that "the symptoms are in favour of a quiet discount market between now and the January dividends, and of an increase of ease after that date," and who declared on the 1st January that the new year commences with all the markets in a quiet state, and without a single symptom of "prospective distraction," has lost no balance since the advance in the value of money; has discovered that commercial affairs are unsound, and charges the public with nothing less than "madness" in "surrendering themselves to the company-mongers." The public, on their part, though pretty confident as to their healthful condition, have noted their own pulse, and taken every other means they know of to detect symptoms of fever, but have not succeeded in finding any. They prefer, therefore, to retain a belief that affairs are in much the same condition as they were a month or two ago, and that events in the interval have not been sufficient to change what was sound into something very rotten. Unlike last year, which was marked by the introduction of so many foreign loans, including a Russian application for the trifling sum of 15,000,000*l.* (a request which, probably on account of its modesty, was backed by all the support an eminent contemporary could give it), the present year has, thus far, not been fruitful in foreign schemes. Now, it is only such projects as cause the exportation of capital that can seriously affect our money market. When a home scheme is brought forward, whether it be a bank, or an insurance company, or a mining company, or aught else, one of two things happens: either (which occurs in a large number of instances) it does not obtain subscriptions from the public, in which case it simply dies; or it is received with favour and is promptly established, in which case there is merely a transfer of the amount of the first capital from some hands to others. Thus, Messrs. Glyn and Co., or Messrs. Robarts and Co., or the London and County Bank, or some other bankers, are made to hold more money, and other bankers hold a little less money; yet the amount, whatever it be, is not consumed or locked up, but is available for temporary disposal, though perhaps not quite so freely as it was before. Foreign projects must be watched carefully in the present circumstances of the money market, because they mean an exportation of capital at a moment when the supply of capital on offer is less abundant; but home projects, even if, to use a contemporary's metaphor, they come in the form of a "Bank of Balls-pond," can affect neither the exchanges nor the Bank bullion—the movements in which have solely occasioned the rise in the value of money. If public writers, instead of emptying the vials of their sarcasm upon so visionary an object as a "Bank of Balls-pond," would use their influence to expose living substantial instances of joint-stock irregularities, the community would be protected much more effectually. But the one course is easy and safe, while the other is difficult, and may entail occasionally much individual responsibility.

We have been surprised to find in a mercantile circular which has recently fallen into our hands, a somewhat strange argument against the soundness of the condition of trade. It is stated that orders are being sent out too freely for foreign commodities, and as the prices now current here for most kinds of produce are alleged to be lower than they are in the ports of the exporting countries, it is inferred—and not unreasonably—that considerable losses will accrue. But why these losses should bring in view, as the writer appears to suggest, a repetition of the disasters of 1857, we cannot imagine. Such moderate losses as may be sustained will constitute the most effective check possible to any tendency to excessive importations. The low prices offered here for produce are suggestive to the public rather of confidence than distrust. The commerical crisis of 1847 and 1857 were preceded, and in part caused, by the establishment in this country, under speculative impulses, of relatively higher prices for many descriptions of produce than those obtainable elsewhere, the effect being that imports increased, the exchanges declined, and gold left the country. The process of cure, watched by the advocates of the Act of 1844 with a grim satisfaction; which was only alloyed by the breaking down of that Act, cons

likely to be written off against the late Pasha's estate, the new one starts free of the "great French gutter." He rightly declares that "order and economy" are the basis of all good administration, and to these he intends to adhere. But he does more than to declare for financial virtues as new to Egyptian history as crinoline would be to the ladies of Cairo. He really adopts them; for he *told* the consuls that, to give at once an example and a proof of what he meant, he would fix for himself a civil list, and engage never to exceed it. Always provided its amount be not originally too great for the capacity of the country, there is substance as well as shadow here. But the rosiest colour of the inauguratory speech hangs about the next in this remarkable series of declarations: "This measure," he says, alluding to a fixed scale of court expenditure, "will enable me to devote to the developement of agriculture all the resources of the country. I shall thus also be able to abolish the fatal system of forced labour *(corvess)* hitherto followed by the Egyptian Government in its works, and which is the principal, and I may say, the only cause which has prevented, and still prevents, the country from taking all the developement of which it is susceptible." Should Ismail Pasha really carry out this noble idea, his name should be written in gold upon the Great Pyramid. From the time that the stones of that ancient pile were laid till a month ago, when the bargain was making with Napoleon for a cargo of Nubians to be "expended" in Mexico, and the unhappy "fellahs" of M. de Lesseps were toiling in his canal, "forced labour" has been the curse of Egypt. Its effect is written all over the land —in the half-employed capacities of the soil, in the cowed and hopeless aspect of the people, and their filthy life, their fly-devoured visages, and their laggard, sleepy gait. It has infested the entire country, and, vile as it is, has actually been the basis of the government. The Viceroy hitherto has come for his revenue upon the inferior pashas and agas; they, in turn, apply to the sheiks of the towns and villages for the same, but with a goodly margin: and the sheiks extract again the amount, but with an extended surplus, from the unhappy fellahs. Thus paying a triple tax, the Egyptian peasant had yet not even his own labour to himself. If the sheik's cotton or millet wanted picking, hippopotamus-hide was sent to fetch him; if M. de Lesseps's canal wanted hands, the same persuasive messenger arrived. If Ismail can uproot this ruinous and oppressive custom, he will have done enough to make him the Haroun Alraschid of every Nile village present and future.

"French critics of his Highness's speech will naturally not be so much delighted at it. The Gallic consul, indeed, fired up on the spot, and "begged to observe" that the Government of the Emperor had always "recommended that the system of forced labour should not be applied to the Suez Canal." Your true Moslem loves a good joke, and his Highness's eyes must have twinkled, knowing all he did, as he made the polite and necessary reply. The Viceroy's speech has altogether produced a singular effect on the spot and elsewhere. So enlightened, judicious, and hopeful a programme was not expected, and has been hailed with a delight hardly to be appreciated in Egypt. In Paris it is recognised with an intelligible disappointment that Ismail Pasha has no designs against his suzerain—that he is not in the hands of adventurers of any country—and that he has little hope of the Suez Canal, and less of sinking his money or that of Egypt in M. Lesseps's sand-pits. Accordingly, French policy and French speculation look a little blue, the more so it is whispered that Said Pasha died most inconveniently just before he could be induced to make the enterprise at the isthmus a charge upon the State revenues. If nothing worse, however, than the "burst-up" of the Suez Canal scheme signalises the accession of the new Viceroy, Egypt and Europe will probably console themselves with the education, free trade, free labour, and loyal administration promised in this remarkable address.

KINGLAKE'S INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.*

(From the Times, Jan. 27.)

(Continued from *The Times* of Jan. 21, and *Bombay Gazett* of March 5).

We resume the narrative of events which led to the Russian war, as stated by Mr. Kinglake in his first volume. In our last notice the rival diplomatists were left in an attitude of hostility which portended immediate rupture.

The representatives of the three great Powers, at Lord Stratford's instance, made an effort through the Austrian Envoy to avert the danger by representations to Prince Mentschikoff. He expressed, indeed, his readiness to accept a Note instead of a Treaty or Convention, but even that concession was refused by Reschid Pasha after an interview with Lord Stratford. The representatives of the great Powers, however, resolved not to commit themselves to that refusal, for in their memorandum on the course taken by the Sultan's Government they declared "they did not consider themselves authorized to pronounce an opinion upon it." In the actual Note the Russian *ultimatum* submitted to the Divan it is very difficult to detect the supposed Protectorate which the eagle-eye of Lord Stratford found underlying these words,—"Le culte orthodoxe d'Orient, son clergé, ses eglises, et ses possessions, ainsi que ses établissements religieux, jouiront dans l'avenir sans aucune atteinte—*sous l'egide de sa Majesté le Sultan*—des privileges et immunités qui leur sont assures ab antiquo, on qui leur ont ete accordes a differentes reprises par la Haute Imperiale et dans un principe de haute equite participeront aux avantages accordés aux autres rites Chretiens, ainsi qu'aux legations etrangeres accreditees pres la Sublime Porte par convention ou par disposition particuliére." At all events the *ultimatum* was rejected, to the intense delight of the Ulema, of the anti-Christian party in Turkey, and of the fanatics generally, who saw that at least two great nations of infidels were prepared to stand by the Sublime Porte against any attack of its ancient adversary. The Turks were triumphant. "And what said the Christians of the East to this?" might have asked my uncle Toby. And no doubt Mr. Kinglake would give him a suitable answer. Lord Stratford had beaten the Russian, and the Russian departed after a residence of 11 weeks, of which 45 days had been passed in presence of the Elchi. In all this time M. de la Cour and the agents of Austria and Prussia at Constantinople, who, no doubt, imagined they were doing a great deal, and wrote at least as many despatches as Lord Stratford, did, according to this history, nothing at all. The ferocious Christianity" of the Czar was foiled, and "the Mahometan Prince"—that is, Abdul Medjid, "seemed to represent the gentle precepts of the Gospel," rather than the autocrat. The moral and intellectual nature of Nicholas was so affected by the influence of "ecclesiastical feelings" that he "ceased to be politic or even perhaps to be honest," and was governed by a "tendency to act in a spirit of barbaric cunning" which must have been very distressing to the diplomatists of Therapia. Mr. Kinglake sums up the result of the negociations in this—that without the solemnity of a Treaty, without the knowledge of Parliament, without the sanction of the Prime Minister, Lord Stratford placed on England the responsibility of a defensive alliance with the Sultan against the Czar. Lord Aberdeen was led by his Elchi into such a position, notwithstanding his inevitable hour and a half every day at the Foreign-office, that he could not recede with honour from the engagements which had been contracted by his Government under the form of giving advice. Parliament was not to blame, if blame there was, because nothing was known to it till the facts had been accomplished. Mr. Kinglake, after he has taken the most elaborate and most thoroughly successful pains to persuade his readers that Lord Stratford was the be-all and end-all of the Turkish question, complains that the Czar and Count Nesselrode were of the same opinion as himself, and that they attributed all that happened to the unbending, implacable Elchi. The Czar now resolved to seize the Principalities as a material guarantee, just as the gaoler "puts on the hug" as a material guarantee for getting the garotter's purse and valuables. Unfortunately, it so happened when he came to that resolve there was only one Minister of the great Powers who represented anything at Constantinople, and France, Austria, and Prussia were represented at St. Petersburg by mere courtiers of the Czar. One man, Sir Hamilton Seymour, and he alone, represented the judgment of the four Powers, and warned the Emperor Nicholas against the dangers of such an occupation.

The Czar, we are told, when Peace orators spoke mistook the applause of the multitude for an expression of adhesion to peace doctrines, whereas it was the pure, racy, strenuous English and the animating ferocity of the speaker, blended with rough attacks on public men, which the crowd applauded. He did not know that the "hurrah" of a Temperance meeting or of a Young Men's Christian Society in a northern people's land has in it a sound of conflict, forbidding peace and rest. Lord Aberdeen too, who abhorred war, held dangerously peaceful language till Baron Brunnow left London, and controlled and cancelled the firmer and wiser words of Lord Clarendon to the Russian Envoy. When the news of the invasion of the Principalities became known, the great Powers at once sent round promises of mutual support, and a collective note was resolved on, pressing the Czar to put his claims in a shape in which they would be conformable to the rights of the Sultan. Everything, Mr. Kinglake boldly declares, was working harmoniously in the interests of peace, when there suddenly supervened a policy which discarded the principles of peaceful intervention applied by all the Powers conjointly. A threatening alliance was raised in its stead, powerful enough to wage a bloody and successful war, but without that more wholesome strength in which, it appears, Mr. Kinglake takes delight, and which can enforce justice without recourse to arms,

And now comes a very remarkable part of this very remarkable book. For some purpose which we cannot divine, with motives quite above or below conjecture, Mr. Kinglake stops short in his interesting narrative of the events of July, 1853. He suddenly considers it "necessary to glance at the operations of a small knot of middle-aged men, who, in the winter of 1854, were pushing their fortunes in Paris." If the book were a great epic we could understand the episodical pieces which recorded the bravery of some Diomed or the baseness of a Thersites. But it is a history of the transactions which led to the Russian War. It is, indeed, impossible to read this interpolation without admiration for the power of the writer. Erinnys and all such ...es accompany him through every page, the lash and the flaying-knife, the scorpion's sting, the angry tooth, the nail, irony, sarcasm, invective are used with unsparing, indiscriminating strength. But it strikes us that this exhibition of power and poetical rage belongs to another drama, or that it at one time was intended to appear alone, and that it has been incorporated here by a great mistake. If anything is to be deduced from the splendid fragment, it is this—that the Emperor Louis Napoleon, feeling his want of *status* after the *coup d'état* in 1851, prepared the war of 1854 as a means of stabilitating his throne, and of humiliating the Czar, who refused to fraternize with his ill-sprung Power. To that end he cajoled England, hoodwinked Ministers, statesmen, Parliament, and people, moulded them like wax to his purpose, and finally succeeded in securing for himself and his position the ineffably great support which the friendship of Queen Victoria and the *entente cordiale* between England and his Government must inevitably confer. And what manner of man was he who did all this—who overcame the cold jealousy of a proud and ancient race—who broke in on the guarded friendship of our gravest diplomatists—who wrapped Great Britain in the folds of an entangling alliance—who alienated our rulers from their natural allies and led them far away from safe traditional paths? Mr. Kinglake describes him. And, if the description be true, surely two great nations were never so befooled, never before has Fortune been so blind, never has France been so degraded, never has England been such a miserable dupe, and never have our great statesmen in council exhibited such unmitigated foolishness. A man of blank, wooden looks, of opaque features, with the bearing and countenance of a weaver oppressed by long hours of monotonous indoor work, which makes the body stoop and keeps the eyes downcast, turning a greenish hue in moments of danger, with a sluggish flow of ideas, of dull intellect, passing the hours of a studious youth and the prime of a thoughtful manhood in contriving how to apply stratagem to the science of jurisprudence—with just enough of daring to lead him into dangerous enterprises, and without the nerve to behave well in or get well out of them—nay, it is more than insinuated by Mr. Kinglake, a coward in the presence of an enemy—such is the man who, he says, succeed in thoroughly conquering the prejudices and allaying the antipathies of the wisest and best men of England after the perpetration of the most atrocious and fiendish crimes. This is not our language; it is but a most meagre reflex of the tremendous sentences in which Mr. Kinglake has exacted vengeance for some wrong done to his country, to humanity—or to himself. What the Emperor Napoleon III. did in France is not so much to us as what, according to Mr. Kinglake, one so ill gifted did with us in England. It may tend to raise suspicions respecting the impartiality of our historian's estimate of the character of the man who now fills such a place in the eye of Europe—and who will probably go down to posterity without Mr. Kinglake's stigma—that the satirist does not, in his sketch of the last days of the Republic of 1848, say one word of the evils which inflicted France and appalled society and property. He is, indeed, obliged to confess that the army, the great body of the working men, the clergy, some of the noblest intellects in France accepted the *coup d'état* with thankfulness, as a measure necessary to save the country from socialism and anarchy. But they are not France. They do not represent M. Kinglake's France, at least. It is not our intention to be the apologists of the Emperor Napoleon. We did not disguise our horror of the scenes which occurred in Paris after the 2d of December. We do not accept success as a divinity. Our honest sympathies cannot be with a rule which interferes with free speech and crushes the liberty of the press. But the Emperor has proved himself to be no vulgar, incapable impostor; to the outward eye, and before time will tell the true impartial verdict, he has won. Surely it is a libel to say that the man who stood unmoved amid the bombs of the assassin is a poltroon, as it is unworthy of Mr. Kinglake to measure the quality of the Emperor's daring in the battle-field by the losses inflicted on his escort in the crowning victory of Solferino?

It is especially unworthy of Mr. Kinglake to do this, because he represents Lord Raglan and his Staff at the Alma as being exposed to a fire—nay, to a cannonade, a bombardment,—delicate, well aimed, long continued, so powerful that, had it been brought to bear, he declares, on the English line, "it might have maimed it in a vital part of the field!" For three pages we have an elaborate description of the storm of shot and shell which was directed, as we are assured, from "*a great number of guns*," against the Head-quarters Staff, conspicuous by the white flowing plumes of the officers. Shells, "sometimes in a thick flight, exploding securely at the same moment, or else harshly one after another, right and left, and all around," followed the round shot, and whenever Lord Raglan and his Staff were obliged to cross the road "they rode at it briskly as at a leap, and spanned it with one or two strides, thus leaving the prepared storm of shells to burst a little behind them." Of course the slaughter among the Staff was dreadful in such a fiery furnace of battle, and the wonder is how a man escaped from an "effort of the Russian artillery against Lord Raglan and the group surrounding him, which lasted a long time, and was carried on upon a scale better proportioned to the destruction of a whole division." But Providence protected them, as it guarded the Emperor at Solferino. Not a man of the Staff was scratched, nor had one of them a hair of his head singed. As an introduction to the history of the *coup d'état*, after the metaphysical and personal sketches of the young Louis Napoleon and his studies, all written in the same spirit, the historian of the Invasion of the Crimea "considers it necessary" to give full and detailed accounts of the Prince's attempts to overthrow the Government at Boulogne and Strasbourg, and reiterates his charge of something worse than want of personal courage. Mr. Kinglake drags into this narrative, in the rudest manner an English gentleman can do it in words, the associates, the Ministers, and agents in the *coup d'état*, and introduces us with scant courtesy to "Fialin *dit* Persigny," Fleury, Morny, Maupas, Magnan, and St. Arnaud, whom Mr. Kinglake seems to think it very clever to call "formerly Le Roy" all through this part of his book. To none of them does he deign even an "M.," and what he says of them had better be left unrepeated here. This chapter, no doubt, was written long ago, and has been since retouched and polished again and again, till it is as sharp as the serpent's tooth. One hundred and thirteen pages, or nearly one-fourth of the whole of the first volume, which purports to be an account of the "transactions which brought on the war of 1854-5," are occupied in this ruthless onslaught on the Emperor of the French, his early associates, and the men of the 2nd of December and 4th of December 1851

At the close of this long chapter, wherein—every line abounding—are fullest traces of a labour of love in his work, he attempts to justify the digression by the remark that the policy of France was moulded by the personal exigencies of its new ruler and his friends. But he fails entirely to show that any change took place after the *coup d'état* in the general principles on which France had uniformly acted with respect to the Latin Church and the Eastern question. Although in 1853 the army, the clergy, the working classes—"the people"—of France were profoundly content, Mr. Kinglake says that at this time the tranquillity of Europe "portended gaol and ill-usage and death" to the Emperor Napoleon! So he labours to prove that the language, which he admits to be temperate, just, and moderate, of the Emperor in the Courts of Europe, was but a cloak to his design to engage England in naval movements tending to provoke war. But, when the Turks in a panic flew to the representatives of England and France, the latter ordered their respective fleets to repair to the Levant. The English Admiral did not come. The French Admiral obeyed the summons. If we are to read history by the light of events which have occurred, and adopt Mr. Kinglake's summary (page 344) of the Emperor's acts, there might be some reason for maintaining that he showed greater foresight than his ally, and that the adoption of his plans might have prevented the naval disaster at Sinope, which attached a certain disgrace to our arms and rendered war inevitable. Having in the first place accused the Emperor of a fixed design to create a war to cover his own necessities, Mr. Kinglake is disingenuous enough to account for his support of the pacificatory Vienna Note by suggesting that if a Note "which had originated in Paris" became the basis of a settlement, he would have laid claim to the glory of having pacified Europe—or that he was "obeying the doubleness of mind which made him always do acts clashing one with another!" But the hopes of peace were vain, on whatever grounds they rested, unless Lord Stratford approved them.

"The Governments of all the four Powers, and their representatives assembled at Vienna, fondly imagined that they could settle the dispute and restore tranquillity to Europe without consulting Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. They framed and despatched the Note without learning what his opinion of it was, and it is probable that a knowledge of this singular omission may have conduced to make the Czar accept the award of the mediating Powers, by tempting him with the delight of seeing Lord Stratford overruled. But, on the other hand, the one man who was judge of what ought or ought not to be conceded by the Turks was Lord Stratford, and it is plain that any statesmen who forgot him in their reckoning must have been imperfect in their notion of political dynamics. It would be wrong to suppose that a sound judgment by the four Powers would be liable to be overturned by Lord Stratford from any mere feeling of neglect. He was too proud, as well as too honest, to be capable of such a littleness. What was to be apprehended was that, until it was ratified by the English Ambassador at the Porte, the decision of a number of men in Vienna, and Paris, and London, and Berlin might turn out to be really erroneous, or might seem to be so in the eyes of one who was profoundly versed in the subject; and no man had a right to make sure that, even at the instance of all Europe, this strong-willed Englishman would consent to use his vast personal ascendancy as a means of forcing upon the Turks a surrender which he held to be dangerous."

The account of what followed is rather a caution to Governments in general not to put necessary men into places out of sight and beyond control; for the Turks, who knew how to read the meaning of Lord Stratford's brow and the light which kindled beneath, would know that while he was apparently urging the adoption of the Note, in accordance with the letter of his instructions, his thought about the poor home Governments was "little else than an angry *quos ego*." And so Turkey and Lord Stratford rejected the Vienna Note, and were in the right!—the four great Powers and Russia were in the wrong, and Reshid Pasha and the servant of the English Crown were ready to fight against the advice of their allies and of England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia! And, as the Czar would not withdraw his troops from the Principality, the Sultan, after a notice of 15 days, on the 23rd of October, declared war against him—wonderful to relate, not owing to some subtle contrivance of the Emperor Napoleon—and gratified the spirit of self-devotion which, according to Lord Stratford, bade "fair to give an extraordinary impulse to any military enterprise which might be undertaken against Russia by the Turkish Government." The allied fleets entered the Dardanelles the day before, in consequence of instructions from home which Mr. Kinglake disapproves, and the Czar also sent orders to the Russian fleet to commence active operations against the Turks. The day of Sinope came in due course, and Mr. Kinglake is driven to confess,—

"The power and habit of concentrating all energy in a single channel of action was one of the qualities which gave force and grandeur to Lord Stratford in the field of diplomacy; but it also seems to have had the effect of preventing him from casting a glance beyond the range of his profession, and it is curious that, when the exigencies of the time called upon him to perform duties not commonly falling within the sphere of a diplomatist, his mind refused to act."

Nothing but actual intelligence of the disaster was cogent enough to lift an anchor! And Mr. Kinglake is fain to say that here the great Eltchi was at fault, and that he was readier at beating a Russian diplomatist than in sending a British fleet to save the Turks from a Muscovite admiral. The anger which this news caused in England was diverted from official persons and brought to bear on the Czar, and the French Government felt the bitterness of a disaster endured, as it were, under the guns of the allied fleets. The Emperor Napoleon proposed immediately to our Government to give Russia notice that her ships in the Euxine should be requested or constrained to return to Sebastopol. Both fleets were ordered to go into the Black Sea, and Mr. Kinglake tells us that Lord Palmerston resigned because no definite instructions were given to the Admiral excepting a warning not to let Sinope happen again. We believe that Lord Palmerston's colleagues have heard of this resignation for the first time since these volumes appeared. In fact, the resignation is a mere figment of the author's manufacture. Mr. Kinglake says the Emperor once more approached the Government of the Queen with his subtle and dangerous counsels. Would it not have been far more subtle and dangerous to have sent our fleets on roving commissions to do nothing in the Euxine? But "the contriver," it appears, was always fortunate. Lord Aberdeen was his dupe, and so were Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Gladstone. By some potent agency, the nature of which is not vouchsafed to us to know, "the harsh and insulting scheme of action was *forced* on the acceptance of Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet by the Emperor of the French." (P. 386.) On the 4th of January the allied fleets passed up the Bosphorus to order the Russian squadron to remain in Sebastopol, and on the 21st of February diplomatic relations between Russia and the Courts of London and Paris were brought to a close.

The autograph letter which Napoleon III., on the 29th of January, addressed to the Czar in the interests of peace is attributed by the author to the theory that "when Europe was quiet the Emperor was obliged to become its disturber for his life's sake." But "the war was to be," and all the delays which occurred seemed but to increase the certainty of its advent in greater force and fury. The account of the transactions which followed this stage of the diplomatic controversies and of the attempts to keep the peace, is given at great length and with much minuteness, and brings the first volume to a close.

It would not be difficult to detect very grave inconsistencies in this carefully considered work, but it is not our object to do so. But if it would be true that "a huge obstacle to the maintenance of peace in Europe was raised up by the temper of the English people," that "the English people desired war," there is little need of painting the emperor as the evil one who led them into it. This desire Mr. Kinglake attributes to the nature of the people and the reaction which had set in against the teachers who "deliberately inculcated the habit of setting comfort against honour, and his torians called corruption.'" Their doctrines were fit for charity children, but "no mother would let them be taught to her own boy." The country, too, imagined that as Lord Aberdeen's face was steadfastly turned towards peace, he was doing all he could to maintain it, while he was in reality being carried—drifting—towards war. Other great English politicians and statesmen were responsible for the popular delusions. There was "the unbending Sir James Graham whose uncommon liveliness of conscience was a guarantee to the people that he would never consent to the smallest departure from right:—

"He had once imagined it to be his duty to quit a Government, and to burst through strong ties of friendship and gratitude, by reason of a thin shade of difference on the subject of white or brown sugar. It was believed that if he were to commit even a little sin, or to imagine an evil thought, he would instantly arraign himself before the dread tribunal which awaited him in his own bosom; and that, his intellect being subtle and microscopic and delighting in casuistry and exaggeration, he would be likely to give his soul a very harsh trial, and treat himself as a great criminal for faults too minute to be visible to the naked eyes of laymen. His friends lived in dread of his virtues as tending to make him whimsical and unstable, and the practical politicians, conceiving that he was not to be depended upon for party purposes, and was bent upon none but lofty objects, used to look upon him as dangerous—used to call him behind his back a good man—a good man in the worse sense of the term."

The reasoning by which Mr. Kinglake shows that Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright were unable to do anything in the interests of peace at the time is very ingenious. Always inveighing against war in general, they had no influence in opposing any particular war. "He who altogether abjures the juice of the grape cannot usefully criticize the vintage of any particular year;" and the man who is the steady enemy of war will never be regarded as a sound judge of the question whether any one war in particular is wicked or righteous. In fact, the Peace party is only powerful when no one wants to fight. The conclusion deducible from Mr. Kinglake's account is, that Austria might have prevented the war by pressing the Czar, whose army of occupation was at her mercy. She suffered the Russian, whom she could have expelled with ease, to remain for months in the Provinces, wearying out the patience of the contracting parties, and inspiring Russia with who knows what hopes. At last the armies of England and France moved up towards the scene of action, and then at last, when months had been wasted, and thousands of lives and millions of money sacrificed, Austria sent a summons to the Russians to leave. And the Czar retired, not because of this suggestion, for he was pretty sure about them, but because of the action of England and France, and the utter failure of his troops to force the Turkish positions. Instinct then pointed out that the best way of securing the independence of Turkey was to destroy the means of overturning it, and Austria and Persia at once refused to join in that necessary act. This Mr. Kinglake calls the separation of England and France from the common policy of the four Great Powers. Louis Napoleon had in this the most strenuous support of Lord Palmerston, who stood alone in Europe at the time of the *coup d'état*, and flung himself delightedly into the Emperor's arms. He is now, it appears, restoring what he destroyed, and repairing the framework of the European system, which was shattered by the alliance. Mr. Kinglake frankly avows his belief that Lord Palmerston is not ashamed of what he did, and that he would do it over again to-morrow. A very hardened man, indeed! In the distribution of blame on account of the war Russia stands first. The Turks, notwithstanding their early duplicity, had little to do with it. That "it was their duty to endeavour to embroil the other Powers of Europe, and that they laboured in that direction with much sagacity and skill" was, perhaps, a misfortune rather than a fault. Austria has to answer for the Leiningen mission—the precedent for the Czar's conduct, and an "ill-effect upon the maintenance of peace." She was also answerable for what may be styled the "Flunkeyism" of her Ministers to the Czar, evinced in such acts as Count Mensdorf's presence at the *Te Deum* for Sinope. Finally, she did not warn us poor simple islanders against the "new Bonaparte." Prussia must account for the opinion which the Czar had of his brother-in-law the King, and for Colonel Rochow's praises to God for the destruction of the Turiskh fleet offered in company with Nicholas. By her invincible love of metaphysical, or rather mere verbal, refinements, she destroyed the value attached to her remonstrances and weakened her influence. As might be imagined, the beginning of the dispute is fixed by the author upon France, but he is obliged to assign it to the Assembly, which sanctioned the acts of the President of the Republic. However, the Emperor stands in these pages charged with "a chief share in the bundling of the war." In England the Peace party divides the blame with the French Emperor, and to them are joined Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and the Cabinet; but Mr. Kinglake so philosophizes and refines away his theories rather than his arguments, that at last we are brought to the astonishing result in the words which end this volume, that Lord Palmerston caused the war by fostering the French alliance. He it was who by the weight of his touch leveled the barrier which stood between France and the Government of the Queen. "Thenceforth the hindrances that met him were but slight. As he from the first had willed it, so moved the two great nations of the West."

Thus far we have accompanied the author page by page through his book, often struck by his literary power, frequently delighted by the terse vigour of his phrases,—constantly dissenting from his deductions, but always feeling the force of the language in which they are conveyed. But it must be confessed that there are a reiteration and minute prolixity which belong rather to the Annual Registrar than to the historian, and that now and then Homer nods over the stately procession of protocols, and the rages, furies, and thunders of Czars and Eltchis. The violent antipathies and prejudices of the writer destroy the value of his work as a trustworthy history of events; but the pungent details, the personal sketches, flavoured with much salt, the acrid, bitter allusions, and the glimpses into the inner chamber of his own mind which we catch at intervals, forming the most agreeable, if not the most amiable portion of the book, invest it with extraordinary interest The volume contains very little that is absolutely new, but all the facts are recast, and its contents naturally lead us to turn with anxiety to the second portion of the work, in which the history of the invasion of the Crimea really begins.

* *The Invasion of the Crimea; its Origin and an account of its Progress down to the Death of Lord Raglan.* By Alexander William Kinglake. Vol. 1. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1863.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts.
Bombay, 19th December 1862. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SONS'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES:—

Sparkling Hock, in Cases of	1	Dozen Quarts.
Ditto, ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim, ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., have for sale, sound Claret,

J. B. Ducaule	Rs.	18 per doz.
Claret, ditto	"	12 do.
Brandy, ditto	"	18 do.
Do. ditto	"	14 do.
Champagne, Moet and Chandon	"	34 do.
Do. Justinard and Co.	"	24 do.

BASS, AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD of last October brew, just received, orders registered by
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

JUST ARRIVED.
JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca*, *Bonne Marie* and *J. S. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.
Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Monnie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Mosselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.
The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.
Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.
18th February, 1863.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—W. beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.
CUTLER & Co.
With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicie orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

Of MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ..... Black Capsule...	35
	" Pts. ..... " ...	18
	No. 2 ..... Blue ...	30
	" Pts. ..... " ...	16
	No. 3 ..... Yellow ...	26
	" Pts. ..... " ...	14
	No. 4 ..... Green ...	22
	" Pts. ..... " ...	12
	Medoc ..... Red ...	17
	" Pts. ..... " ...	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co ..... " ...	38
	" per 2 dozen Pts.....	40
	Brand C. & Co. ..... " ...	32
	" per 2 dozen Pts.....	34
	Sparkling Nonpareil ..... " ...	38
	" per 2 dozen Pts	40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality..... " ...	32
	" per 2 dozen Pts.....	34
	Sparkling Nonpareil..... " ...	38
	" per 2 dozen Pts.....	40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality..... " ...	32
	" per 2 dozen Pts	32
	Black Seal..... Pts...	28
Port	" ..... Pts...	15
	Red Seal ..... " ...	24
	" ..... Pts...	12
Sherry	Amontillado ..... Black Seal...	32
	Pale Amoroso..... " ...	30
	Light Golden..... Green ...	34
	Pale..... Brown ...	26
	Pale..... Yellow ...	22
	Pale..... White ...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule).....		32
" " (Yellow ").....		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Sauced Malt.....		22
Rum, Old Jamaica.....		20
	Brown ..... in Glass Bottles...	42
Curacoa	" ..... " Pts...	21
	White ..... " Bottles...	42
	" ..... " Pts...	21
Maraschino Di Zara.....		40
"	Pts.....	21
Cherry Brandy.....		20
"	Pts.....	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
White do.			
Brown do.			" 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity		Quarts	" 28
Do. Do.		Pints	" 15
Red Seal		Quarts	" 24
Do. Do.		Pints	" 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margux			" 34
Leoville			" 28
St. Julien			" 23
Medoc			" 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	" 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	" 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	" 36
Do.	do	Pints	" 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan, Coblenz & Rhine		" 38
MOSELLE do	do.		" 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE			" 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do			" 42
CURAÇOA			" 40
MARASCHINO			" 30
CHERRY BRANDY			
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			" 50
Do. Julies Robins (30 year old)			" 20
Rum	Fine old Jamaica		"
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London		"
Do.	Hollands, in cases		" 21
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie		"

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.
They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

ROSSELET & Co., beg to draw the attention of Messes and Outstations, to their beautiful Preserved Dried Fruits, received from Smyrna, by last mail.

Figs, superior quality, a box	Rs.	6
Raisins, do. a box	"	6
Rahat Loucoma, (Turkey Sweetmeat), a box	"	6

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.
All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.
ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

JACOB AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Do. Brown and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Kareka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION